

# **Appendix I**

## **Agency Program Profiles**

# TEXAS DEPARTMENT ON AGING

## OLDER AMERICANS ACT PROGRAMS

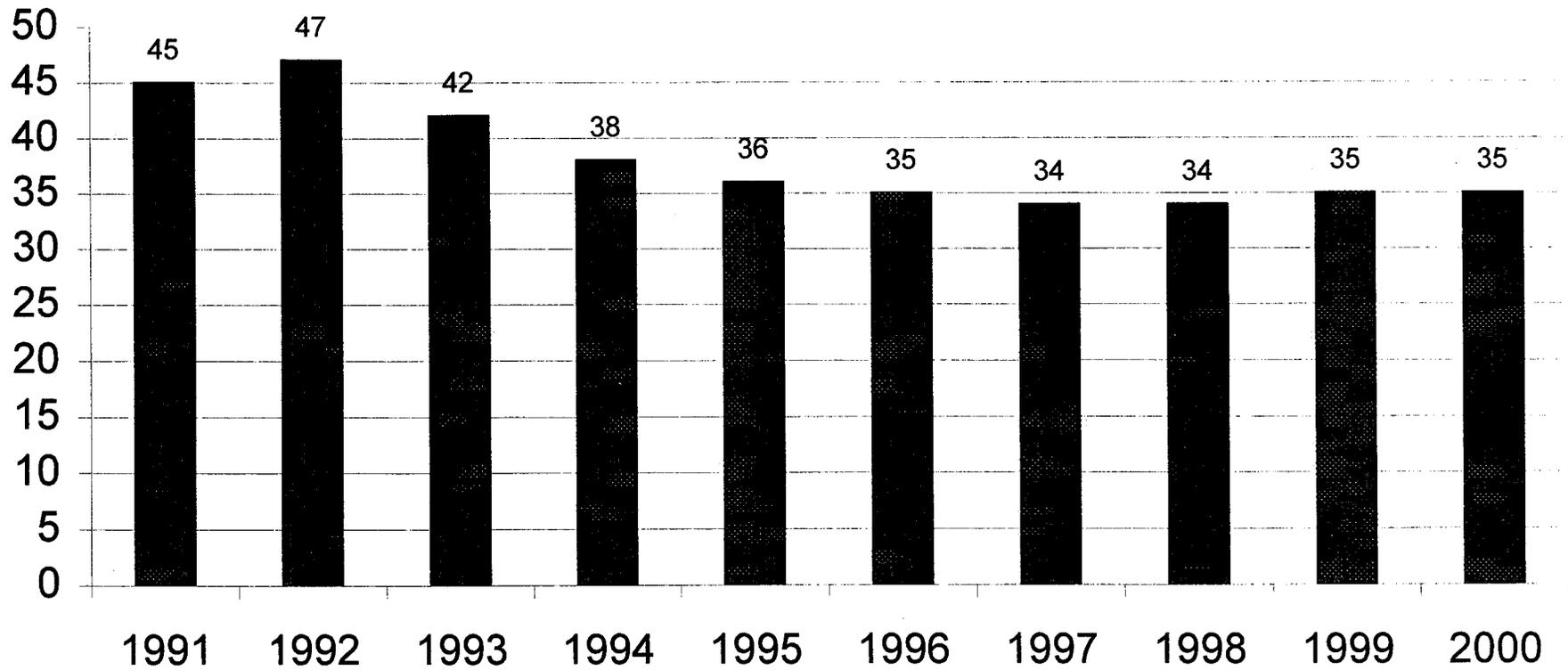
<b>Program (source)</b>	<b>Older Americans Act Program</b> Grant from the Administration on Aging
<b>Purpose</b>	Enable older persons to be informed of and access services and opportunities they need to live an independent and dignified life.
<b>When Program Started</b>	The Older Americans Act (OAA) was authorized by Congress in 1965. Originally, the State Unit on Aging, was housed in the Governor's Office. In 1981, the Texas Department on Aging was established by the Texas Legislature and the responsibilities of the State Unit on Aging were transferred from the Governor's Office to the new agency.
<b>Major Programmatic Changes in the Program due to a shift in federal funds</b>	The OAA funding is based on the population of persons age 60+ in each state. The only shift in funds received relates to the number of older persons in Texas. Continued growth of older persons in Texas has exceeded the ability of federal and state funding to meet the needs of the population. Therefore, the only program change is a reduction in the number of persons that can be assisted and served and increased pressure on local resources.
<b>What is Texas required to do to access funds?</b>	The funds come through a grant award on an annual basis. We must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have a designated State Unit on Aging,</li> <li>• have an approved State Plan, and</li> <li>• comply with state and federal regulations.</li> </ul>
<b>What are some of the barriers to obtaining additional federal funds (include any state statutory barriers:?)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The accuracy of the federal census is a critical factor in Texas receiving its fair share of funds,</li> <li>• The federal funding formula does not account for the thousands of "winter Texans" who avail themselves of services, but for which the State receives no additional funding.</li> <li>• The federal funding formula contains a "hold-harmless" clause which supports states with less population than Texas. This "hold-harmless" clause causes funds that would come to Texas to go to those less populated states.</li> </ul>
<b>Is there duplication of services, reporting, etc. If so, with what agencies?</b>	The OAA program may serve many clients that are also clients of other state agencies, such as, TDHS, MHMR, and DPRS. However, the clients are not receiving the same services at the same time. The OAA services frequently compliment services provided by other agencies. Often OAA services are provided during the period a client is being determined eligible for medicaid services.
<b>Are the administrative costs commensurate with the benefits derived from the program? Is the program useful (i.e. Does it fit the need of Texas)?</b>	Yes. State Agency administrative costs represent only 5% of the federal funding plus state required match. During a 1999 statewide Customer Satisfaction survey, 85% of the respondents stated the OAA services helped them maintain their independence. 91% of those surveyed were satisfied with the services they received.

**TEXAS DEPARTMENT ON AGING  
OLDER AMERICANS ACT PROGRAMS**

<p><b>How will the agency adjust to a total withdrawal of federal funds?</b></p>	<p>The provision of all services would become the responsibility of local communities. The state agency could continue to provide some limited activities in the areas of policy and planning and resource development. Loss of all federal funds would have a severe impact on the infrastructure of the aging network in Texas. A very high probability exists that many communities would no longer have support and nutrition services for their older residents.</p>
<p><b>How will the agency adjust to a partial decline in federal dollars?</b></p>	<p>Reduced federal funding would result in fewer services provided to fewer persons. Severe cuts could also impact the agency's ability to conduct policy and planning activities, as well as other critical agency functions.</p>
<p><b>Any Suggestions?</b></p>	<p>I. Seek federal changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Texas should work to have the federal formula incorporate the true need of all of the older persons who avail themselves of the services provided - including "winter Texans" - a unique phenomenon.</li> <li>• Eliminate the hold-harmless clause in the federal funding formula.</li> <li>• Minimize, to the greatest extent possible, federal programmatic reporting requirements, i.e. NAPIS.</li> </ul> <p>II. Census:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Texas should make every effort to ensure an accurate census count in 2000.</li> </ul>

# Texas Department on Aging Full Time Employees (FTEs)

FY 1991 - FY 2000



Texas Department on Aging

Older Americans Act Program Funding and State General Revenue

FY 1990 - 2000

FISCAL YEAR	FEDERAL FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
1990	\$36,587,356	\$5,170,800	\$41,758,156
1991	\$39,075,633	\$5,170,800	\$44,246,433
1992	\$39,904,562	\$4,951,204	\$44,855,766
1993	\$41,193,994	\$4,985,115	\$46,179,109
1994	\$42,500,502	\$4,915,726	\$47,416,228
1995	\$42,652,896	\$4,905,969	\$47,558,865
1996	\$42,161,023	\$6,257,909	\$48,418,932
1997	\$41,980,962	\$6,257,909	\$48,238,871
1998	\$43,668,406	\$6,781,141	\$50,449,547
1999	\$43,668,131	\$6,780,191	\$50,448,322
2000	\$46,017,303	\$7,514,141	\$53,531,444